DOUBTLESS OPEN TO ATTACK. To the Editor of The iribune. Sir: A strange apathy seems to have settled upon the opponents of ex-Speaker Blaine. It is scarcely more than a fortnight from the nominating Convention, and for a long while the charges against him of theft, bribery, and other crimes have not averaged more than one a week. A great deal an of this effort has been wasted in fooling around among records, checks, and other legal documents which could not stand fire as criminating evidence for an instant-bonds which turned out to be maps, names which had christened other babies, witnesses who were brought a thousand miles to testify under oath that they knew nothing about the case in hand. Such a paper as The Springfield Republican, with the best will in the world, has confined itself to drawing gentle parallels between Mr. Blaine and the Rev. Mr. Winslow, the forger, just as if Piper and Pome roy were not ready to its hand and far more available in pointing the Blaine moral. Even The New-York Sun, whom long criminal experience should have taught wisdom, has lagged sadly behind the occasion, and piped but a languid note of public accusation, which was prematurely drowned in the cheerful, ringing refutation from the ex-Speaker's lusty lungs. It is only within a day or two that any "realizing sense" of the situation has been discovered, and Mr. Aquila Adams has signalized his entrance into public life and his right to his distinguished name by publishing, with notes and comments, Mr. Blaine's private correspondence.

This is a broad and fruitful field, and the noble Aquila should cultivate it well. Mousing around among public papers has been a mortifying failure; because there was something equally public to annihilate every mare's nest so found. actually seem rather to have sympathized with the alleged criminal, and their steady, provoking response to each fresh accusation was a delegation "solid for Blaine." But if they can creep out of this "fierce light that beats upon" matters of public record, and gnaw in secret at old letter-files, some thing may yet be done worthy of a rodent. Fortunately Mr. Blaine himself furnishes remarkable opportunities in this direction. He seems to have been a man of ceaseless activities, and it will go hard but he can be tripped in some of them. He was strongly advised to be quiet during the present session of Congress, and not provoke hostilities which might be fatal to his possible candidacy; and the first the people knew he was letting drive at the sturing serpent's head of the rebellion, he was launching out his pertinacious convictions about the currency, he was saying his say on every question of national interest and honor with just as much force and freedom as if the National Convention were, like the Prodigal Son, a great way off-rather as if no National Convention were impending. All the grand sentiments uttered in sundry quarters by elergy and laity that the office should seek the man and not the man the office; that the people wanted for President a man who was so great-souled as to hold the Presidency in contempt-all these apparently seemed to him but the whifting of the jabberwok, in deference to which he never so much-and it would have been so easy-never so much as avowed himself content with doing his 'umble duty, never proclaimed to an admiring world his shrinking modesty, never "Vowing he would ne'er consent, consented,"

but on the contrary has frankly and gladly admitted his candidacy, and has never denied that the Presidency of the American Republic is a position exalted enough to be worthy of the most honorable ambition. Nor during the recesses of Congress does Mr. Blaine appear to have stayed quietly at home sucking his thumbs as a public man should. On the contrary, no sooner is Congress adjourned than he is seen prospecting around among the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, and the railroads of Arkansas, and the silver mines of Colorado, and the copper mines of Lake Superior, and doubtless, if the trath were known, among the pine tracts of Moosehead and the ice-houses of the Kennebec-mapping and measuring everywhere, collecting and collating facts, acquainting himself with the resources of the country, taking counsel with business men, sometimes investing, sometimes gaining, sometimes losing, but always interested in the material development of the country, and always freely giving advice and assistance to whomsoever should ask it. Nothing could be more reprehensible in a public man, or lay him more open to attack. What right has he to be concerning himself with the affairs of the country? Is there no corner grocery in Augusta, Me., from whose safe counter may dangle his heels withal? What right has a Congressman to be living near neighbor to the Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to be consulted about his business? Did Washington, or Jefferson, or Hamilton ever live next door to a vicepresident of a railroad? And what right has a Congressman to the confidence of his neighbor, or to the regard of business men? The people want to be represented by a man whose repertory is empty of facts, whose opinions have no authority with his nmunity, whose judgment has no weight in business circles, and who is, therefore, never called upon to "lend a hand." If he cannot quite fill the bill, he can, at least, refrain from helping others with his advice or cooperation. The motto of a patriotic public man should be:

"Tis myself, quoth he, I must mind most; So the devil may take the hindmost!

Mr. Aquila Adams has showed himself capable of great things, but only capable. He has not yet schieved great things. His work is but half done, and that half blunderingly. In the many private etters which Mr. Blaine must have written, there must be some which do not carry on their face anunintended and indubitable proof of his integrity There must be some that might be warned into something-Heaven knows what-I am not practiced in that line, and gladly defer to Mr. Aquila Adams's superior ingenuity. He starts out on the secrecy trail, which is a promising one if he would follow it forcibly, whereas he follows it but feebly. He should insist that a man who does not tell everything to everybody is a scoundrel. He should maintain that the only honorable way to write business letters is on postal cards; that the very act of sealing a letter shows that there is something to be concealed, and therefore something thievish. He should denounce every business transaction that is not done in every part and parcel on the street corners, with drums beating and colors flying, and he should pursue with severe and righteons retribution every man who, in any matter, ever suggests that it may be "just as well not to mention things."

But above all let Mr. Aquila Adams instantly learn the noble art of garbling. Even the letter which he was so unlucky as to stumble upon might under dexterous manipulation and prudent comment have been made to do tolerable duty as a "charge," if he had only left out that one miserable, fatal little sentence, "I cannot touch it." It is very likely that in the lapse of six years or more Mr. Blaine had forgotten that clause and would never have suspected the slight but pregnant omission. And in all future let ters of Mr. Blaine's which Mr. Aquila Adams may unearth, I strongly advise him to destroy all traces of that ruinous habit in which Mr. Blaine seems to have indulged of holding himself responsible for money invested under his advice, and returning it to the original owners when the investment proved unprofitable. This is magnificent, but it is not business. It is a kind of "back pay" which will be extremely taking to the popular mind, and will thwart Mr. Aquila Adams's best-laid schemes. Already his slavish subserviency to the text of his letters-a prudery of which I trust he will speedily disembarrass himself-has not only lost him all the reward of his utter self-immolation, but has added an incidental, incontestable, and most provoking proof of Mr. Blaine's instinctive and habitual integ-

I assure these friends that it is impossible to overrate the gravity of the situation. The popular voice has already made itself heard with no uncertain sound. The popular will has expressed itself unmistakably in the delegations already formed. Mr.

Blaine leads all competitors by a long stride. The people, vulgarly speaking, do not fool worth a cent. They stolidly persist in refusing to allow a brilliant and solid reputation that has been slowly building up before their eyes for 20 years to be backed down in a day by men who naively swear that they know nothing about it, or who still more naively testify that it is as white as it is brilliant-simply to sui the exigencies of a political campaign. It is useless te hope for anything from the people. Mr. Blaine is not to be crushed by any languid weekly or semiweekly charge, made with guns that wheel around and pound for him the moment they are fired. His foes must fling caution and scruple to the wind. They must thunder all along the line and thunder all the time, and lay in ambush where open warfare fails. Especialty as the great day of the Convention draws nigh they must have a poisoned arrow ready to twang at him too late for even his strong and agile hand to parry. His 20 years of public life cannot fail to furnish something to the diligent seeker which can be sawed and split and whittled and sand-papered and painted and tipped into something which will pass muster as a missile, at least till election day. It is certainly possible to defeat Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding his great, I might almost say his unprecedented strength with the people. He makes a splendid fight; but he has the whole field against him and only the people for him; and desperate foes know many ways to defeat the people's will. But I assure my friend Aquila that his weak little dilution of "chops and tomato sauce, yours, Pickwick," is not going to do it. He must devise something more powerful than this, or he will make no impression whatever on the stomach of the body politic. As there is only a fortnight left for his decoctions to work in, it behooves him to be diligent in business as well as fervent in spirit.

REFORM CRITICS AND MR. BLAINE. THE CHARGE OF BEING A POLITICIAN UNDENIABLE-THE PRESIDENCY OPENLY SOUGHT-THINGS THAT

HE DID NOT DO. To the Editor of The Tribune.

New-York, May 30, 1876.

SIR: There is no one, I think, among all the ssible or probable candidates for the Presidency who has been treated with more injustice than Mr. Blaine The opposition to him, which is more insidious than direct, comes from certain individuals who seem to think that there is only one man of Republican leanings who is at this time fit for the position-Secretary Bristow, and after him must come the deinge-Tilden, who never was a politician. They can overlook charges against Bristov and can never be satisfied with any defense which Mr Blaine may make. T is may be labeled "Reform," "Independent movement," or what you please; but it looks very much like partisanship of a very blind desertption, and it has many of the characteristics of the "favorite-son" policy. They pass over "in silent contempt" any charge which may be made against their "favorite son" as a device of his enemies, while Mr. Blaine must not only show, when charged with an offense, that he did n't do, but that he did n't think of doing it. The independent voter is restive under arbitrary die

tation. Much as he may esteem and honor the private characters of those who assume to be the mouthpieces of the reform movement, he will as soon submit to the party lash as to that of the reformers. It is the lash that he objects to and not the man who wields it. These leaders have said, are saying, to the independent voters: "You must not vote for Binine." What reasons do they give for the injunction! None, directly; but it is easy to gather from what they do say indirectly to the public and directly to interviewers what are the points of objection. They charge that Mr. Blaine has sought or desires the office. Admitting that the charge is true, what then I M:ny good men and true have desired and sought the office. I cannot see that it is to any man's discredit, if he believes himself competent, to desire or seek to be President at a time like this when the opportunity is so great for a President to serve his country and rescue its name from discrace.

m disgrace.

Mr. Blaine is a politician." No one says "low-lived itician," "pothouse politician," but the point of ob-

from disgrace.

"Mr. Rlaime is a politician." No one says "low-lived politician," "pothouse politician," but the point of objection is, "he is a politician." A sweeping denunciation of all politicians is absurd. If Mr. Blaine is a politician, he has been in public life for 14 years, and was placed in office not by appointment of a President, but by the votes of the people. I have yet to learn that he has not done his duty as fully during his long period of service as Mr. Bristow has in his short one.

Mr. Biaine has not done—what!
"He has not shown by any vote or voice that he heartily favored reform." It strikes me that this negative charge is a very curious one. Mr. Blaine has not hold a position which, like that of Mr. Bristow, has given him the opportunity to do much for reform, and had he been given to loud lip service I should have less confidence in him than I have. But he has been independent; he has separated himself from the Administration party, and not so lately as to put his good faith in question. I profest, in the name of a large number of quiet, unestentations voters, who are as honest and independent as any who are proclaimed among them as reformers, agrainst excluding the name of James G. Blaine from the Hist of those who can safely and wisely be chosen President. There are many who might well be trusted with the affice, and I finsist that Blaine is one of them, and that good citizens can and will vote for him if noninuted.

C. W. E. Brooklyn, N. Y., May 31, 1876.

MR. BLAINE NOT SAFE FOR A PRESIDENT.

Sin: Will you tell me how Mr. Blaine can make a safe man at the head of this Government when, by his own letters just published, he proves himself to be | Cincinnati as "the great unknown" the name of Wm. M. esition, what a temptation to continue a business in which he has had long years of experience, even at the expense of the Government. To elect Mr. Blaine as President of these United States with his acknowledged eculative proclivities would be a most dangerous experiment. To say that he would not use his official post tion to forward his speculative ends would seem preposterous, even if it were not so notorious that it is almost, terous, even if it were not so notorious that it is almost, if not quite, as impossible to wear a sot from his cups or the sow from the mire as a man with speculative inclinations, pampered by long practice, from the error of his way. We want a different man in these degenerate times—one who, though decided in his political preferences, yet has less of sectional hate and of extreme party feeling, and one who has held himself entirely free from stock gambling and stock gamblers. We want a pure, high-toned statesmen and patriot, and not a mere political trickster, who for personal ends would engender hate and political animosity between the North and the South.

South. Baltimore, June 8, 1876.

CONKLING'S PRIVATE LETTERS-OR MORTON'S To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was a Republican, then a Liberal Republican, and finally, not because I wanted to but felt ed to, I voted for Mr. Tilden for Governor, and the entire Democratic ticket. If the Republican perty has neen sufficiently punished by losing the last Congress, now let it give the country a good candidate in the person of Mr. Blaine, who can, in my judgment, command more votes than any one else, and the independents are ready to come back and help elect him. I distrust Mr. Bristow. I want no Southern man-no man whom the South is willing to trust. As a compromise I will vote South is willing to trust. As a compromise I will vote for Blaine and Bristow, but not Bristow first. The "private letter" business ought even to shame Mr. Morton. Suppose Mr. Morton and Mr. Conkling give us an edition of their confidential correspondence, in blue and gold, for immediate distribution? No, no; it won't go down. If there is a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention who allows this to influence his vote he is a "bigger man" than I take him for. Mr. Blaine has more friends than any other man, and a popular vote to-day would so decide. Let Mr. Bristow's riends take the second place and be satisfied. Isn't, i fair that the majority should have the first choice? Don't force some of us to vote for a bad Democrats. a bad Democrate New-Fork, June 6, 1876.

MR. BLAINE AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The object and aim of the men who are now attacking Mr. Blaine is so apparent that it dd awaken such indignation in the public mind as to unite in favor of Mr. Blaine all who like fair dealing and who hate scandal and persecution. Persecution awakens sympathy, and I have been unable to witness these ympathy, and I have been added to whatever the state states on the character of the cx-Speaker without saying that, if I were a delegate to Unchunati, I could on this very account give him my vote, even if I may been previously in favor of some other candidate.

Kee-Fork, June 5, 1876.**

H.

MR. BLAINE'S SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sm: During those very few dark days for Mr. Blaine, I could not share in the so general feeling that he was or was to be destroyed. I had no doubts of his entire ability to meet, and successfully too, as now is demonstrated be has, this last and most desperate onshaught by his foes. It will be stronge indeed if this last "fiery ordeal" does not, judging from present appearances, produce even more than the needed 70 votes to secure his nomination.

MR. BLAINE VINDICATED.

To The Editor of The Tibune. Sin: James G. Blaine has passed the ordeal and come out of the fight stronger than ever. Republi-cans should not be slow to take the "hint" of his enemies, and give him the nomination at Cincinnail. He is the ablest and best man maned. Heretofore I have worked in the Independent Reform party: to-day I full into the line of the old Republican party, with Binine for my standard-bearer, and, should be receive Fig. a manation, will give him my most energetle support.

No. 43 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, June 5, 1876.

THE PEOPLE'S CANVASS.

THE PARTY IN POWER. LOSS OF CONFIDENCE IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND TRUST WITHHELD FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY-INDEPENDENTS IN POWER-THEIR ABIL-

HY TO ELECT THE NEXT PRESIDENT, . the Editor of The Iribune. SIR: The party in power-which is it? The Democratic party, planted firm as a rock on the cor-ruption of Republican office-holders! To be sure, it has the majority in the House. At the West, the votaries of the rag-baby cry out for it, and at the East it must be supported as the only party honestly and instorically for nard money." In the North, its loyalty to the Constitution, even to the sacrifice of its proud past, commands the admiration of every true sen of liberty, and in the South it will not miss the most ex-Confederate vote. Without a policy "-why, it has a policy for every place! With a universality of support such as this, E Pluribus Unum to the backbone, it would be a pity indeed if the Democratic party could not investigate itself into office, and attain triumphant power on that new foundation of American liberties, the mud-heap under which it is burying its opponents. And yet-republies are ungrateful. The Democratic party is not the

party in power.

Is it the Republican party, strong in the imbeelity of Democratic leaders ? To be sure, it has the President and Senate, and every office in the machine for motive power. It has the practical assistance of Morton and McKee and Babcock and Belknap and Orvil Grant and Ben Butler and Ben Hill and Jefferson Davis-they are all working for it. There are no malcontents; they have always been promptly put out of the house. The party has a historic past, yet not such an embarras des richesses as have the Democrats. It has been tried thoroughly, at St. Louis and at Washington. It has plenty of principles; no new-fangled nonsense, mind you, but old ones that have stood wear. And yet there are young Republicans, and veterans too, who feel that they are better Republicans out of the party than in it-in fact, the Republican party is not the party in power.

Each party is strong only in the weakness of the other. "One has lost the confidence of the country; the other has not gained it." Neither has power nor the power. What then !

This: The party in power is the independent vote. The Democrats cannot win, the Republicans must lose, withon it. In a Presidential election the majority of onparty over the other is commonly about ten per cent of the vote. Six per cent of those voting can take the vict ry from one party and give it to the other. Parties were ver more nearly equal than now; the balance of power, which is the real power, never resided in fewer votes; an independent serie vote never counted for more. In a word, six per cent of the voting citizens can smash the date of either party and put the other in power.

The responsibility, then, is with the six per cent. This six per cent is made up of votes that count one. You, John Smith, at your cross-roads village, desiring to do some honest thing for your country, you are the party in power. You, Robert Roe, in your brown-stone frent, amenting that it's no use for culture to go into politics, you are the party in power. This is your year. The day; you also may fire a shot "heard round the world," in defense of American liberties. Do not wait orders; in this army without leaders, every mat, is a leader.

The guerrilla fight along the Lexington turnpike, in which every man popped away from his own stone wall, was what chiefly demoralized the British. That is the kind of fight to be repeated; it is these forewarnings of a great uprising that the politicians chiefly dread. is yet time for work before the Conventions; the best work may be done before the armies are organized and we are drafted into one of the two camps, or into a third John Smith and Richard Roe, express your opinion. Do it by word of mouth, do it by discussions in your local newspapers, do it by letters to your representatives in Congress or in Convention. These things all tell, and such a pressure of public opinion, brought to bear thus indirectly at Cincinnati and St. Louis, will but assure

ence, who regrets that its management aimed an essay and not a builet, express one opinion. On the day that Mr. Blaine sacrificed his patriotism to policy and, with equal lack of generosity to the conquered and of farightedness for his party, taunted the South into fresh rebellion, I, for one, said : "That is the last man I will vote for." And I believe there are many who say so still -enough to teach Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Morton, or Mr. Conking, that a victory in the Convention may be a losing victory. Mr. Blaine has taken a healing mud-bath, but even-minded men distrust, not his pecuniary, but his political honesty, as they did before. If we must have a politician, we will vote for Tilden and " the new deal." We will vote for Mr. Bristow, because he can do the one thing the country most wants done-clear out the thieves; but this is not all the country wants. The man honosty and detective force, but of statesmanlike schol of whom it should be said with one accord, " He is such a man as were the fathers of the Republic." He would arry the State of New-York, in a way Conkling or the country as neither party, with a party candidate, could think of carrying it. If Mr. Curtis will present at the day will give an answering "Amen" from all the ntry as grand as that with which the soldiers of Lincoln's time or of Washington's marched to victory. The New-York delegation has the power to deserve well of the country. That name would carry New-York as Conkng or Tilden never dreamed of carrying it—the country, as no party could think of carrying it. Such a nomina tion as Evarts or Adams represents is the only one with which the people will this year be satisfied. It is for the Independents to demand such a nomination-to compe

Only there must be no doubt, gentlemen, that you mean to keep your word, that you are not to be fright-ened back into party lines by the party lash, which is just now the fear of the other party's weakness. If it be necessary, in the event of a bad nomination by the Republicans, to throw the power into Democratic hands, ocesi citizens may be sure that this no-party vote, which is sufficient to overthrow a party intrenched in sixteen years of possession and with associations the most sacred, will be sufficient also to overthrow another party should it, too, prove false to its trust. Surely, change will be better at its worst than an inheritance for our years more of administrative corruption-for out of change comes progress, but out of corruption comes only

New-York, June 5, 1876.

MR. CONKLING AND STEAM TONNAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In seeking for a solution of the problem of Mr. Conkling's prospects, his friends have no doubt omitted an important fact, which, fortunately for be national welfare, it is now too late for them to include in the calculation. Mr. Conkling has hopelessly altenated the entire steam navigation interest of the United States. When we look at the steam tonnage under the United States register on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Gulf, the great lakes, and the Western rivers, and the number of voters included as owners, townsgers, officers and employés, it is worth while for the Cincinnati Co vention to consider how many they will alienate from the Republican ticket should they place the rame of the Republical beact should they place the rame of Rosene Counting before the nation. It is well known in Congress that during the past five years the steam navi-gation interest of the United States has sought for a proper conflication and reform of Congressional legisla-tion affecting steam vessels. The referms raked for he the steam-vessels owners have been thoroughly discussed in Congress, in committee and outside, and are generally acknowledged to be reasonable and just. They have re-ceived the sametion of the House twice in succession while a large majority in the Semite was ready to in while a large majority in the Senute was ready to inlocus the action of the House. Refusing to offer any
reasonable objections to the amended Steamboat bill,
when is made objections to the amended Steamboat bill,
when in successive sessions, Mr. Cankling defeated the
sill in the Senate by parliamentary factics, and thus five
cars' hard work his been thrown away. Even the deck
ands on our river steamboats are thoroughly fundiar
with Mr. Conkling's personal cannity to the steam-vessel
a well worth the attention of the Convention.

Thitadelphia, June 4, 1876. KEYSTONE.

"HYPOCRITICAL REPORMERS."

To the Editor of The Tribunc. danger from its pretended friends. All the hangry offi-cials and office-seekers in the land, who a little while ago were ready to throw up their hats for Grant, are new classerous for referm. The baser the party uses to which they have been put, willingly or otherwise, in the past, the more strendous they now are for official purity. By thus throwing themselves into the popular tide they have got themselves elected as delegat a estensibly re-formers, but with a fixed eye to the probable source of

Van Saren, and they will do it. For years the party has had no reputation for integrity. Since Gov. Tilden has fought the thieves and Ring men the tune has changed, and where the Democrats may lose one ring man or his sympathizer they will gain five honest men. In my indigment tere is no dissonsion among the honest men of the party. The farmers with one voice are for Tildes. The people don't care about currency discussion; they want economy and reform—their money saved. They real that there is little sense in talking of hard er soft money when the Government takes all the farmer can get from his farm in the way of taxes of all kinds. They don't have enough left to make it necessary for them to trouble themselves whether it be soft or hard; the hard part is to have the National Government take all for one iax or another. They want the reform; the expense out down and the people's money saved. Do this and the currency question will take care of itself, and business will spring up as soon as this load is taken off. No one can do it like an economical Governor.

Millon, N. Y., June 2, 1876. sympathizer they will gain five honest men. In my

A RETURN TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune: SIR: Among all the suggestions thrown out anticipation of the coming campaign, I do not see the slightest hint of the desirability or possibility of a return to that first principle of our written Constitution an attempt to choose a perfectly untrammeled electoral If the subject is worth discussing, why not discass the possibility of such a course in your columns? Let the men who are really in favor of honest and capable administration assemble in each State, nominate not a President, but candidates for electors known to the citizens of each State as upright and judicious men, leaving them under no obligations whatever to vote for any man, but just to act as seems best to them after meeting. If such an election could be carried even in one State it would have its effect. I cannot see any other way of electing a President which will not necessarily put power in the hands of party mangers. It seems to me that there is a possibility in each State of choosing electors of known character for purity and discretion. There is absolutely no possibility of nominating a candidate for the Presidency of similar character by any convention whatever.

Ballimore, June 5, 1876. ble administration assemble in each State, nominate not

MR. BLAINE AND THE SOUTH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Before the Republican party nominates Blaine for the Presidency it would be well to think over the prospects of his election. He has lately made himself repugnant to the South, and his nomination will imply the acceptance of his policy by the Republican party, which means, "Keep alive the dying embers of rebelion, for political capital; crush rebelious spirit and fan the jedious flame of power between North and south for campaign uses." This policy will never elect the next President of the United States. The reign of persecution is dead and barred in the graves of the Paritan fathers, and annesty must be not even preached, but practiced in this Centensial year and evermore toward all repentant sons and daughters "who have come back to their lathers mouse." In so one Republican do now enter my protest against such an outrage upon the patriotic blessing of peace and anmesty during this Centennial year. Not preferring Blaineism to Grantism, I hope many Republicans like myself will enjoy the privilege of boiting if Blaine is nominated at Cincinnat, or any other candidate who still proclaims a war of words or deeds between the North and South. "Let us have peace."

REFERICAN. the acceptance of his policy by the Republican party,

Hyde Park, Scranton, Penn., May 31, 1876.

"HE IS A POLITICIAN."

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It seems to me that public sentiment in ne respect needs to undergo a revolution in order that the fitness of a candidate for the Presidency may be fully prehended. The common idea is that if a candidate holds decided opinions and gives free expression to them; he is a man of affairs, shrewd in business, active and ignizate to political matters and a strong partisan, at-ending ward caucuses and serving on committees, look-erg generally after the details of an election and making ig generally after the details of an election and making amo specches during a campaign—the common notion that these unfit him for high office. Men say that such a rith has rendered him not therein manufable, especially if his opinions are of vital importance, are elected sharp discussion, and exposed him to atred, envy, jealousy, rivairy, or other had emotions are to be aroused to a greater or less extent against a crypositive and efficient man. It matters little that ach a person is honest, fair, and honerable in all his satings; way, he is a positician, and that is enough to addrain him.

A NATIVE OF MAINE. ndema him. Brooklya, June 8, 1876.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY NEGLECTED

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: There is inadequate care taken in reference to the Vice-Presidency. There is very little discussion about candidentes, and the choice is likely to fall, in either Convention, upon some second or third-rate man, elected from some other consideration than his fitness for the highest place. It was not so in the early days of the Republic. Then the Vice-President was the next best the Ropublic. Then the Vice-President was the next best man to the President. Under Washington, Adams was Vice-President; under Adams, Jefferson. If Bristow is nominated, Charles Francis Adams should be nominated with him; or as good a man if he can be found. If fliden is nominated, the next best man should be with him on the theret; Bayard, or Gordon, or Hancock, or Lamar. If the Independents are forced to put forward a telest it should be fristow and Triden. The Vice-President may not succeed to the Presidency; but the national feeling of high confidence and dignity which would prevail it, in case of accident to the President, we have another man as capable to take his place, would of itself be an immouse good in many ways. Middlepart, N. Y., June 5, 1876.

WM M EVARTS AS A REFORM CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Having voted for Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, and Greeley, I should like very much to give the next vote to Wm. M. Evarts. I am told politicians don't tke him. Well, if his character is so pure it is an excelent reason why the people would support him. But if New-York politicians going to Cincinnati cannot suppor ion for the reason that the Syracuse Convention is structed them to vote for Mr. Conkling, the people, who hey return, will instruct the delegates to remain norm they return, will instruct the delegates to remain noise hereaffer. Conthing outside of the Castom-house, has not five votes in this town. To nominate Conting is to throw away New-York in November. Since Distinctive your his rankingners he is the choice of the Republicate here, and I confess that no stands the examination so well that he has become my second choice. Will M. Evarts can command the entire Republican vote of Richmond County, and a large vote from moral, uprigh Democrats. Tollenculle, N. Y., June 7, 1876.

INDEPENDENT ACTION.

To the Edstor of The Tribune. Sir: According to present indications, Mr. Blaine is to be the successful candidate at Cincinnati. He has spent years at Washington, and must have known something of the corruption that has been exist ing in high places, yet he has never even lifted his finger or Morton, but is certainly the shrewdest and greatest politician of the three, and if elected the political cart will still run in the same old rut that the people wish to

will still run in the same old rut that the people wish to get it out of. On the other side the prespect is we shall have a chance to vote for some innerty become rule political humbug whose cry will be reform until after election. What can be doned Let the independents who met in conference in New-York last mouth make up a theket. Give as Charles Francis Adams. Bristow, Tilden, or Evarts. All of those are men above represent, and any one of them would carry the Independent vote of the country, which, by the way, is large enough to check a candidate into year.

[INDEPENDENT.] St. Albans, VL, June 2, 1876.

MR. BLAINE IN TENNESSEE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I can speak for the Liberal Union men of Teuressee-those who were for the Union and stood firm to the last, but who, when the war was over, as firmly opposed distranchisement and prescription a not only wrong, but fatal to Republicanism in the State In other words, I speak as a thorough Liberal Repub In other words, I speak as a thorough Liberal Republican—as one who has repeatedly voted for Conservative Democrats since the war. If the Republicans act wisely at Chefmail, success is assured. Our next President must be not only honest, but of stainties reputation. This can be said of both Britis and Bristow. I would most heavily support either or both. They have both eased through the most rigid investigations unharmediated, they are stronger than before. But I confess to a preference for Mr. Blaine. His rips experience, great midity, and amessalable record point to him as the leader in the next canviss. With his name for President and that of Bratow for Vice-President, the Democrats will ground their arms.

Hempires, May 29, 1876.**

for the lower class of voters. Trate as Heavon! And there need be no stronger argument why he is not good enough for remaine, carnest roto mers.

**New-Market, N. H., June 5, 1875.*

THE "HARD-PAN" OF RETRENCHMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Sir: Never were the Democrats so closely united in a good cause as now. They are determined to carry back the party to the honest times of Jackson and Van Buren, and they will do it. For years the party has

AN INDEPENDENT'S CHOICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: I see that in your issue of May 30 you make a very fine showing for Blaine. Now being one of those who voted for Horace Greeley in 1872 upon the assumption that the war was ended, and that the south was a part of our common country, of course it is with the most profound sorrow that I see there is the remotest chause for such a man to receive the nomination. I was chance for such a man to receive the nomination. I was a soldier, and always voted the Republican ticket prior to 1872, at which time I became convinced that we needed a change in the administration. I prefer Bristow or Evarts to a man of the Blaine or Morton type, but think we need a more radical change than we can have by the election of any Republican. I hope to see Gov. Titleen nominated by the Democrats, in which case I shall be very happy to support him, and I think the mass of the Independent voters will do likewise. C. M. B. Springfield, Vt., June 2, 1876.

GEN. HAWLEY FOR PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Believing that none of the present prominent candidates are to receive the nominations at Cincinnati, I beg to present the name of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, now President of the Centennial Commission. With an unblemished record, abilities not exceeded, sound on all questions of finance, acceptable to all friends of pugg government, an uncompromising for to official or private corruption, with a civil, political, and minitary record over which no shadow has ever passed, and blessed with health and a physique that official cares could not break down, he is the man for the

Garden City, L. I., June 4, 1876.

FROM A POLITICAL PESSIMIST.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In common with many, I am very much interested in "The People's Canvass" as carried on through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. Many of the correspondents seem to be in earnest for reform, and it is to be heped that the masses will be affected. What we want be neped that the masses who be apolitic, whether it be through the Republican or Democratic party. I must say that I have little taith in the present time and generation. I would not be understood as wishing to discourage any good effort that is being made, for I hope for the best.

J. GROVER.

Lawrence, Kan., May 29, 1876.

JULIUS H. SEELYE FOR PRESIDENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: If the Cincinnati Convention fails to harmonize readily on any of the candidates now prominently before the people, other names will be brought forward. There is one man in American politics who represents far more correctly than either Mr. Blaine or Mr. Blaicow the true idea of reform-reform based not only on economic but on moral and religious grounds. It is the Hon. Julius H. Seeiye of Massachusetts. This centennial year the people would hall with great satisfaction the nombation of a representative New-Englander, and a true son of the Puritans, as the Republican candidate for President.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1876. forward. There is one man in American politics who

BRISTOW, ADAMS, OR EVARTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Speaking for the Liberals of Summit County, Onto-and I have sounded many-I find them quite unanimous for Bristow, Adams, or Evarts for first choice, and Hayes next. They are not, so far as my inquiry extends, enthusiastic for Binine. I suspect, however, that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention will represent the choice of the Republicans. It is certain that Conking or Morton will not poll a strong vote in Akron, Ohio, June 4, 1876.

MR. BLAINE'S PLUCK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I am an old-fashioned Whig and Republican. Henry Clay was my model. I voted for Grant, for itorace Greeley, and for Tilden for Governor; and yet I am a strong Republican. I want a chance to yole for James G. Bisine. He is showing qualities that I like, and that the people like—plack. I should go further than he has done. If a man were to say to me, "I have your private letters, and I mean to publish them," I would knock him down, if strong chough, and choke the letters out of him.

Amangan Critzen.

EVARTS, BLAINE, OR BRISTOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Is there an independent paper in the land which will allow Blaine's egg to stand on end! It certainly deserves to have such a fortune. Since his certainly deserves to have such a fortune. Since his private character has escaped scorening, what are instinuctions against his public career worth? As a New-Yorker I, always and everywhere, demand Evarts for the Presidential candidate at Cheemani, but next to him Elaine, with Bristow third best, and always and anyway for the Vice-Presidency. New-Lork, June 8, 1876.

THE DUTY OF INDEPENDENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Mr. H. A. Brown says in THE TRIB-

UNE: "The Republicans will not nominate Mr. Adams. He represents everything that is most desirable in a President—character, capacity, training, experience, traditions." Why then will be not be nominated? Well, Mr. Brown, will you, will anybody tell why? Will a truthful answer show that reform is not to be expected inside either of the party organizations? If so, what is the pisin duty of reiorners?

Milan, Ohio, June 6, 1876.

ADAMS AND BRISTOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: Having been a subscriber to your paper for many years, I take the liberty of expressing at opinion in regard to Presidential candidates. It is this opanion in regard to Presidential candidates. It is this:
If Charles Francis Adams and Benjamin II. Bristow are
nominated for President and Vice-President at Charinnati
they will be elected by an overwhelming impority. No
other two men in the country can be elected by the Republican party if the St. Louis Convention puts forward
a recod man. good man. Manchester, Conn., June 5, 1876.

MR. BLAINE NO REPORMER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you tell me what Blaine has ever done which stamps him a thorough reformer any more than Conkling? or, if you please, than Morion? We are o far West out here that the light don't shine as early as in New York. I have a pair of excellent eye glasses, but reamot see the point. My eyes are prefly good without glasses, but somehow I cannot see it. L. C. Marvis. Citaton, Mo., June 3, 1876;

MR. BLAINE ALWAYS A VICTOR. o the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There is no other name to win by as strong as" Blaine." Striking or struck, he scatters enouges except the greatest place. Schenectady, June 7, 1876.

RAMILTON FISH FOR PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sta: Permit a Jerseyman interested in National polities only to suggest for President, Secretary Fish. He is a man for whom the whole country has an unbounded respect, and whose straightforward career assures us that he would be complainedly a safe Presi-dent. GEO. H. LARGE.

Flemington, June 7, 1876.

STRAIGHTAWAY OR COMBINATION CENTENNIAL. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: If New-York is the battle-ground for the approaching Presidential flight, let us have Evants and Bristow as citizen champions on a straightaway Re-publican course, or Evarts and Tuckey of Virginia on a condition Gentennial Hekei. A Limenat. New York Lang 5, 18776. New-York, Jane 5, 1876.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE PARAMOUNT.

From the Manchester Emminer, May 27. So far as the Eastern question is concerned, **HYPOCRITICAL REFORMERS.**

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SR: The Republican party is in the greatest langer from its pretended friends. All the hangry officials and office-seckers in the land, who a little while ago were ready to throw up their hats for Grant, are now were ready to throw up their hats for Grant, are now more for eight and the hangry officials and office-seckers in the land, who a little while ago were ready to throw up their hats for Grant, are now more for eight and the place of the party uses to saich they have been put, willingly or otherwise, in the more streamons for referra. The baser the party uses to saich they have been put, willingly or otherwise, in the mast, the more streamons they now are for efficial purity. The country of the probable source of any the sections they now are for efficial purity, and got themselves into the popular tide they are got themselves include a district of the section of the country but with a flace level as district, but with a flace level as district, but with a flace of the probable source of ago, Dues any our ampost these men have changed her nature in a day? Will honest outers ever cross to be a probable source of any the section of the se

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE WHAT WE ARE COMING TO. THE SHAKING THRONES AND TREMBLING

CROWNS OF THE EARTH. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have noticed with careful study the remarks of New-York journals concerning the delarons ment and death of the late Sultan of Turkey, who has been styled insane, &c. That he was murdered, in the end, there can be no doubt; the severing of arteries to dethroned Oriental potentate is in accordance with the usage of the bowstring as practiced on disgraced Viziers, and such officials. The Emperor of Russia was considered insane some few months ago; also, her Majesty Victoria I. has been pronounced so on more than one

occasion during the last five or six years by those who are ignorant of what is passing in the will of inscrntable omnipotence. Then, too, the decree of infallibility has been condemned as an act of insanity. To the casual mind each case presents only a surface feature; for, under it all, a wiser intellect cannot fall to see that crowns and thrones of the earth are being shaken, without regard to race or persons, by the power before whom all must in submission bend. Indeed, even our own President was but a very short time ago declared to be intellectually impaired by more than one or two journalists. It is now time that the public mind of both hemispheres should know that all these phenomena result from cause—the cause is the near approach of the fulfillment of time as forgtold in the 19th chapter of Revelations, embracing those which follow after. I do not advance this as a sectariar or religionist, but rather in the interest of truth, for I know the great truisms are yearly closing the different scenes of the world's history. The glorious Exhibition of Philadelphia—the grandest yet produced on the globe

seenes of the world's history. The giorious Exhibition of Philadelphia—the grandest yet produced on the globe—is another indication that time is far advanced to the epoch wherein all things shall be changed.

The rulers, who are supposed to be the viceregents of God's temporal powers on earth, are the first to male known certain instructions; but upon their doing so, expecially if their language is emphatic, they are fgnerantly looked upon as intellectually impaired. They are not so; they are obliged to speak, act, and instruct his do—not by their own lower order of reasoning, but rather through the force of the lufthite induced that is at work to develop the sublimer grandedux of reconsistions on the one hand, or to demonstrate the invisible presence of the Universal Master of all on the other, without insisting on the union or separation, or the precedent or subordinate positions of Church and Sate. The life of every sovereign on the face of the globe is now more or less in danger from the want of proper knowledge in these facts among their subjects.

I know of what I speak, for in this very part of the world; it is known that orders go forth oversall the world; not by a telegraph of will—which are executed even to the detironement of sultans who were inimical to the preservation of Caristian subjects, or to the exit and death of emperors, who, in power, often forget that as they are above them, and that, higher still, Alpha and Omega is above them all! This letter to you is not a piece of lonaticism—for a crowned king may walk your streets without either his robes or crown being exposed to the view of the multitude, though a few choice spirits may see them at a distance as they approach him. His seat of government may be in New York, London, Paris, Mchourne, Canton (just in whichever he might be in person, from which he may be interesting himself in the affairs of the whole globe, without any human being in a close proximity being aware of the fact. I say such a thing is possible. Way! Because I know it to b

SUNDAY AT FAIRMOUNT PARK CALVIN'S DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Rev. Dr. Furness of Philadelphia is reported to have said recently: "Calvin had a con-tempt for what is called 'the sanctity of the Sabbath." He considered it a day of recreation and rest, and every Sunday afternoon played bowls!" If one turns to Cal vin's exposition of the fourth commandment, in the "Institutes," he can scarcely see how the assertion is possible. He teaches as follows: "Indeed, there is no commandment the observance of which the Almighty more strictly enforces. When He would intimate by the prophets that religion was entirely subverted, He complains that His Sabbaths were poliuted, violated, not kept, not fallowed; as if, after it was neglected, there remained nothing in which He could be honored. The observance of it He culorizes in the highest terms, and hence, among other divine privileges, the faithful set an extraordinary value on the reveration of the Sabbath."

While conceding "Lat no doubt on the advent of our

White conceding "that no doubt on the advent of our Lord Josus Christ the ceremonial part of the commandment was abolished," and that "Christians should have nothing to do with a superstitious observance of days," he yet argues strenuously for the maintenance of the subbath for its uses. "I am obliged to dwell a little longer on this," he says, "because some restless spirits are now making an outery against the observance of the Lord's Day." And yet if it should be made to appear that upon this subject John Calvin held ground not exactly in barmony with that occupied by American Processants, I suppose that the Rev. Dr. Furness would not object to one applying the retort of John Maiton, in its argument with "Remenstrant;" You think, then, you are fairly quit of this proof because Calvin interprets it for you, as if we could be put off with Calvin's name unless we be convinced with Calvin's reason!"

Pussaic, N. J., May 16, 1876.

· HOLY-DAY OR HOLIDAY.

To the Edular of The Tribune. Sm: It is perhaps well that this question of Sunday observance should come up and be discussed. Physicians, or physiclogists, seem to have settled the fact that man needs one day in seven for rest, and that the intervening rest, than in seven. And no one will question that the more elevating the influence of this day of rest, the better for mankind. Beyond this, opinlons differ, and the idea of uniformity is hopeless. We have the dictum of a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church that Sunday is "the people's day." In the Bible it is called "The Lerd's Day." To those who acknowledge the Divine authority of the Scripture, two things are plain, we are to rest, and we are not to "work" be yord the absolute needs of the day; and here the family, the manservant, and resideervant, and here the family, the manservant, and the stranger are specified. And this command is not of Jowish institution, but stands side by side with the laws axinst murder, theft, and such like. The great law of love therefore forbids our requiring others to work had we may emply enriches. Would not this apply to the great Exhibition I Let people do as they please or as they will, according to their consciences, but that they should deprive five thousand people of their day of rest, and compet them to work, is contrary to the law of right and justice. Thus say a Philadeiphia Sunday is dreatly; will not never learn that there is such a thing as Pence I. ere plain, we are to rest, and we are not to "work" be

STREET AUCTIONS AND DIN. GHEVANCES OF RESIDENTS IN AND ABOUT THUS-

TIETH-ST. To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: Your correspondent is right in his com-

plaint with regard to this street, and while the giving up of a place to business is unavoidable, we may learn by and by that there are some rights which others are bound to respect. There are very stringent laws, which are sometimes enforced, against incumbering the sidewalks And yet the men who hold auctions of horses and cartiages are showed to fill the streets till they are almost impassable and to obstruct the sidewalks also with carringes and with crowds of men who, with their vile cigars and the consequent rain, make the walk unfit for any d cent person to pass through. Surely the police, who are so stern with an inoffensive ash barrel, might see thes other and unlawful obstructions. But ash barrels do not vote. Also, there must come an end in that to the street eries, which are worse and worse. I commend them to the attention of the city authorities, it they have either

the attention of the city authorities, it may have extant nerves of cars.

When Lady Stanley lay dying the Queen of England silenced the belis of Westminster. The bells here are hopeless, though many a dying person and invaid may have nerves as sensitive as Lady Sterley's. But these loun and beliowing and car-piercing criss are an invasion of our peace, which is not only unlawful but intolerable. There is no escape from them, and they succeed one asother with the regularity of the hours.

When we have any definite complaint we always make it at leaderarters, and in very onny cases, indeed usually, with success. When an evil is indefinite and intolerable, and needs to have the attention of the people drawn to it that they may rise up in their wrain, one writes to Tin Taurens.

Thirticiliest., Sew-York, May 16, 1876.

THE CLIMATE ON PUGET SOUND. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In February last, speaking of the activity of the Rev. Dr. Dickson, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Prosbyterian Church, a merited tribute was paid to his ability and services. There was, however, an allusion to "the fright shores of Puget Sound," which seems to do great injustice in representing the climate of Western Washington. Here there are only t . o seasons, the wet and the dry, the rain usually beginthe occasions, the wet and the dry, the rain usually legils aing in November and ending in April, with only occasional showers during the remainder of the year. The temperature is very even indeed, the average for the rainy senson being about 40% the mercury very rarely sinking below 20% above zero; and for the dry obsent 60%, the mercury not often rising above 90% in mid-amana. The nights are always cool, fee varely forms in the bulk and is never strong chough to obstract maxigation. It Paget Sound, May 16, 1876.

THE EXHIBITION RAILEOAD RATES.

Sin: All reports as to the attendance on the Centennial Exhibition show that it is not near what is was expected to be. Various causes are asigned to this-the weather, the fact that a 50-cent note or s